A/66/1

United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

General Assembly
Official Records
Sixty-sixth Session
Supplement No. 1

Please recycle

General Assembly
Official Records
Sixty-sixth Session
Supplement No. 1

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

United Nations • New York, 2011

Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ISSN 0082-8173

[26 July 2011]

Contents

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Introduction	1
II.	Delivering results for people most in need	2
	A. Development	2
	1. The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals	2
	2. The special needs of Africa	3
	B. Peace and security	4
	1. Preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes	4
	2. Peacekeeping	6
	3. Peacebuilding	8
	C. Humanitarian affairs	8
	D. Human rights, rule of law, genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect, and democracy and good governance	9
	1. Human rights	10
	2. Rule of law	10
	3. Genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect	11
	4. Democracy and good governance	11
III.	Securing global goods	12
	A. Climate change	12
	B. Global health	13
	C. Countering terrorism	14
	D. Disarmament and non-proliferation	14
IV.	Creating a stronger United Nations	16
	A. The Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery, system-wide coherence and regional organizations	16
	1. The Secretariat	16
	2. The intergovernmental machinery	16
	3. System-wide coherence	17

4. Regional organizations 18
B. Global constituencies 18
1. Strengthening partnerships with civil society 18
2. Engaging the business community 19
V. Conclusion 20
Annex
Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2011: statistical tables 22

Chapter I
Introduction

1. Since 2007, the world has changed significantly. We have seen the widening and deepening impact of global food, fuel and economic shocks on populations around the world. We have seen revolution and the rebirth of grass-roots-led democratic movements in North Africa and across the Middle East. We have witnessed shifts in economic power as parts of Africa and Asia have emerged as the new engines of global growth. We have experienced the rising incidence of mega-disasters, with their huge costs in terms of lives, livelihoods and development. And we have seen the increasing salience of a set of global challenges that threaten the lives of people around the world and the sustainability of the planet.

2. We are living in a time of global transition. Future generations are likely to describe this period as a pivotal juncture in world history when the status quo was irrevocably weakened and the contours of a new world began to emerge.

3. Throughout this period, the United Nations has striven to put the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable at the centre of the international agenda, attracting billions of dollars in new investments to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations has led global efforts to address the worst natural disasters and man-made complex emergencies, mobilizing resources and providing life-saving assistance to populations in need. The United Nations has taken important steps towards transforming the political landscape to empower women worldwide, adopted institutional changes, and advocated for policy changes that tackle gender discrimination in politics, the workplace and the home. We have delivered on complex peacekeeping mandates and have assisted Member States with numerous difficult political transitions and sensitive elections. We have championed human rights and the rule of law. We have confronted head-on the key global challenges of our generation: addressing climate change and global health; breaking the deadlock on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation; and mobilizing action against terrorism. In each of these arenas, we have brokered significant agreements or commitments to global strategies and mobilized resources and capacities to implement internationally agreed action plans.

Chapter II
Delivering results for people most in need

4. Large segments of the world's population are challenged by unequal recovery from economic crisis, natural and man-made disasters, and internal conflict. Globally, United Nations staff worked tirelessly to help deliver to the poor and the most vulnerable.

A. Development

5. With global economic recovery uneven and uncertain, many countries are still struggling. The financial crisis, as well as high and volatile food and energy prices, will have an impact for years to come. There is an urgent need to embark on a new era of sustainable development for all. The upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference), to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, will provide a historic opportunity for doing so. At the Conference, the international community must agree on an ambitious and actionable framework that complements the Millennium Development Goals.

1. The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals

6. Four years away from the agreed target date of 2015, success is within reach for several key Millennium Development Goal targets. In 2015, the global poverty rate is expected to fall below 15 per cent, well below the 23 per cent target level. More than 90 per cent of the world's population will have access to improved sources of drinking water. Major strides have been made in increasing primary school enrolment, even in the poorest countries.

7. The number of deaths in children under 5 years of age worldwide declined from 12.4 million in 1990 to 8.1 million in 2009, with nearly 12,000 fewer children dying each day. Although many countries have demonstrated that progress is possible, efforts must be intensified to target the poorest and most vulnerable.

8. In 2009, nearly one quarter of the children in the developing world were underweight. Maternal death continues to require attention, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. The developing world's net school enrolment ratio increased by just two percentage points, from 87 per cent to 89 per cent between 2004 and 2009, dimming hope for achieving universal primary education. Half of the population of the developing regions still lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2009.

9. In general, persistent and increasing inequalities are emerging within countries between the rich and the poor, and between rural populations and urban populations. This affects in particular those disadvantaged as a result of geographic location, gender, age or conflict.

10. The greatest progress towards the achievement of goals has been made under two sets of circumstances: first, when key health interventions, such as malaria control measures, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and immunization provision and campaigns, have been introduced; and second, when increased funding has translated into an expansion of programmes to deliver services and tools directly to

those in need. Far less progress has been made towards targets that require structural changes and strong political commitment to guarantee sustained, predictable funding. This typifies the patterns seen in reducing hunger and maternal mortality and increasing access to education and improved sanitation.

11. Official development assistance reached a record high in 2010 of $128.7 billion, yet this remains well short of the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of donor country gross national income as aid to developing countries by 2015. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has warned that bilateral aid will decelerate during the next few years, given the global economic slowdown.

12. The Secretary-General has initiated an integrated implementation framework based on an interactive web-based tracking system, accessible to all stakeholders in the global partnership for development. The framework will help to increase transparency and screen pledges and commitments for consistency and clarity, thereby contributing to greater accountability.

13. At the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, countries acknowledged the challenges but agreed that the Goals remained achievable and called for the scaling-up of successful approaches and intensified collective action. They also agreed on the need to begin looking ahead to the post-2015 period. Within the United Nations system, the Secretary-General has initiated work to develop ideas on the post-2015 development framework, with a view to producing concrete recommendations in 2012.

14. Important initiatives are under way to address both global and regional challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In response to the continued threat of high and volatile food prices, the Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis has recommended concrete measures to address both the short-term emergency and long-term interventions for sustainable food production and nutrition.

15. The needs and specific challenges of the least developed countries were the focus of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May 2011. In the resulting Programme of Action, Member States committed to addressing the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries by building productive capacities and reducing those countries' vulnerability to economic, natural and environmental shocks.

2. The special needs of Africa

16. Africa remains a key area of focus in the work of the entire United Nations system. Africa has been experiencing solid economic growth. Growth in gross domestic product accelerated to 4.7 per cent on average in 2010, up from 2.4 per cent in 2009. But this masks a great variation in growth across the continent. The sharp increase in food and energy prices in 2011 was especially devastating for the poor. Consequently, the absolute number of people in the region living in extreme poverty continues to increase. Unemployment remains high in the region, while armed conflicts exacerbate poverty, disrupt schooling and fuel sexual and gender-based violence.

17. Africa's population of 1 billion, the overwhelming majority of which comprises young men and women, has been increasingly recognized both as a

challenge and as an opportunity. Sixty per cent of Africa's population is under 25 years old. With the increasing youth bulge, greater emphasis must be placed on providing young people with better opportunities for education, training, skills and jobs.

18. In the light of these challenges, development policy and, in particular, efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the goals set out in the African Union New Partnership for Africa's Development have taken on even greater significance. At the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the international community was called upon to honour its aid commitments to Africa. While net disbursements of official development assistance to Africa increased from $29.5 billion in 2004 to an estimated $46 billion in 2010, this remains $18 billion short of what was committed by donors at the Group of Eight summit held in Gleneagles, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

19. The United Nations system continues to improve its operational support for the development efforts of African countries. It is advancing the implementation of the Declaration on Enhancing United Nations-African Union Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union. It is partnering with several African Governments to implement projects that boost financing for development in areas such as sustainable forest management and to promote and strengthen the engagement of citizens in governance and public administration.

20. A number of African countries face daunting peace and security challenges. The Secretary-General has devoted a great deal of time and effort to these issues, in close consultation and coordination with the African Union and African regional organizations.

B. Peace and security

21. During the past year, the United Nations and the international community grappled with instability in sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East and beyond. The current environment underlines the need for an agile United Nations equipped with prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding tools to prevent and resolve violent conflicts.

1. Preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes

22. The United Nations aims to anticipate potential conflicts and to be proactive in helping to resolve them through preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts.

23. In 2011, the United Nations placed a particular focus on preventing election-related violence by helping Member States, through good offices, strategic advice and technical assistance, to conduct credible and transparent electoral processes in countries including the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, the Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania. Globally, the United Nations provided electoral assistance to about 50 countries, consistently emphasizing impartiality, sustainability and cost-effectiveness in electoral processes.

24. The United Nations played an important role in ensuring the peaceful and successful conduct of the Southern Sudan independence referendum in January 2011. Working closely alongside the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on the Sudan, the United Nations helped align the international community behind a common approach, delivered significant technical and logistical assistance to the referendum process and assisted in facilitating negotiations on post-referendum arrangements. The Secretary-General deployed his Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan to monitor progress and provide high-level good offices. These coordinated efforts led to the independence of South Sudan on 9 July and its admission to the United Nations on 14 July. But the remaining challenges are great and will require the continued engagement of the United Nations system.

25. In response to the popular uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa, the United Nations has encouraged all parties to adhere to relevant international law, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has highlighted the crucial importance of addressing social and economic inequalities and has offered to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate peaceful political transitions. With respect to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy to engage with the parties on the ground with a view to ending the violence, addressing the humanitarian consequences of the crisis and helping to find a political solution. Contingency planning is ongoing to assist a political process that may emerge as a result of negotiations between the parties to the conflict. The Secretary-General also dispatched several United Nations missions to Yemen to engage with all stakeholders and contribute to the peaceful resolution of the situation.

26. In Côte d'Ivoire, the successful installation of a democratically elected Government has set the tone for numerous upcoming elections in Africa. The United Nations worked to prevent relapse into conflict, including through the activities of integrated peacebuilding missions in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. In Kenya, the United Nations maintained support for the review process that led to the adoption of a new constitution with enhanced checks and balances.

27. In Somalia, the United Nations worked closely with the transitional federal institutions to further the implementation of transitional tasks, including constitution-building. The Secretary-General also encouraged the international community to fight piracy off the Somali coast through deterrence, security, the rule of law and development.

28. The United Nations undertook successful efforts to help countries return to constitutional order following unconstitutional changes of Government in Guinea, and the Niger. In Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations contributed to the adoption of a new constitution, the establishment of a credible electoral process and a reconstituted, legitimate Government.

29. In the Middle East, the United Nations explored concrete ways to encourage the resumption of deadlocked negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians, to improve the living conditions of civilians in Gaza, while addressing Israel's legitimate security concerns, and to achieve full implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). As Israel took some welcome measures to facilitate access to Gaza, the United Nations was able to commence a number of reconstruction and economic recovery projects. The United Nations helped defuse tensions after an

armed incident between the Israeli and Lebanese armies along the Blue Line. Following the flotilla incident of 31 May 2010, and in close consultation with Israel and Turkey, the Secretary-General established a panel of inquiry to recommend ways to avoid similar incidents in the future.

30. In Iraq, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq has worked to promote national reconciliation and mutually acceptable solutions to resolve the status of Kirkuk and other disputed areas. It facilitated talks with key stakeholders, in particular with respect to property restitution, minority rights, detainees and language and education rights, and engaged with Iraq and Kuwait to help resolve outstanding issues between them.

31. In Nepal, following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Nepal, the United Nations ensured ongoing support for the peace process. In Sri Lanka, the Secretary-General established an advisory panel of experts, which submitted its report on 12 April, with a view to helping the United Nations and Sri Lanka take meaningful measures towards addressing the issue of accountability as a critical step towards national reconciliation and lasting peace.

32. In Myanmar, the Secretary-General maintained active engagement with all stakeholders to promote national reconciliation, democratic transition and respect for human rights. The new Government's commitment to closer cooperation with the United Nations could provide a basis for more effective engagement. But much remains to be done to usher in real political change in the country.

33. Elsewhere, the United Nations supported efforts towards the peaceful resolution of border disputes, including between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

34. With respect to Western Sahara, a series of United Nations-convened rounds of informal talks succeeded in having the parties agree on new ways of approaching the negotiating process and a range of confidence-building measures.

35. In Cyprus, the United Nations continued to facilitate full-fledged negotiations between the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, in efforts to achieve progress towards a comprehensive settlement.

36. Central America has seen a dramatic rise in violence related to organized crime. The positive experience of the United Nations-sponsored International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala has drawn international interest and the United Nations has received new requests for assistance from El Salvador and Honduras.

2. Peacekeeping

37. After a historical high in the number of uniformed personnel deployments in March 2010, United Nations peacekeeping has entered a period of consolidation in terms of the size of deployments. As of June 2011, United Nations peacekeeping counted more than 120,000 uniformed and civilian personnel, deployed in 14 peacekeeping operations on four continents.

38. In Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste completed the handover of its policing responsibilities to national authorities in March 2011. In Liberia, the United Nations Mission in Liberia consolidated progress in planning with the Government towards the eventual transfer of its security functions to national institutions and supported preparations for the October

2011 elections. Following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July, a new peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, was established, focusing exclusively on that country.

39. Contributing to the protection of civilians remains the core task of seven peacekeeping operations. In Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and South Sudan, in particular, protecting civilians remained a serious challenge.

40. Peacekeepers contributed to political transitions in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and the Sudan through technical and logistical support to national authorities for the holding of elections and referendums. They also contributed to ensuring the necessary political and security conditions for the holding of free and fair polls. The South Sudan self-determination referendum of January 2010, which resulted in a vote for independence, brought an end to the longest civil war in Africa. The North and the South need to continue to work together in order to resolve all outstanding issues peacefully. The instability which followed the elections in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Haiti also offered a stark reminder of the fragility of peace gains in post-conflict environments.

41. In Côte d'Ivoire, the acute political and military crisis that followed the round of presidential elections on 28 November 2010 tested the United Nations capacity to protect civilians and to sustain an operation under siege. It also tested the resolve and unity of the international community in staying the course in implementing critical mandated tasks, particularly with regard to elections. The Secretary-General worked closely with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and world leaders to find a peaceful solution to the post-election crisis that respected the democratically expressed will of the Ivorian people. Meanwhile, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire used, as mandated by the Security Council, all necessary means in self-defence and in defence of its mandate to protect civilians, including through preventing the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population.

42. United Nations peacekeeping provided sustained support for rule-of-law and security institutions in a number of countries emerging from conflict. In this regard, the United Nations strengthened its existing standing police capacity.

43. Over the past year, the United Nations has made significant progress in developing necessary peacekeeping policies and implementing reforms. Initiatives undertaken include the development of an early peacebuilding strategy to guide the prioritization and sequencing of Security Council-mandated tasks executed by peacekeepers in post-conflict settings and comprehensive efforts to develop baseline capability standards, strengthen resource-generation processes and bolster training. Progress was also achieved in the implementation of the five-year global field support strategy. A regional service centre was established in Entebbe, Uganda, with four support functions in full operation. The Secretary-General also submitted to the General Assembly a new, standardized, funding model for the first year of peacekeeping operations.

44. In eight missions, the Secretariat partnered with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to complete integrated strategic frameworks that set system-wide priorities for United Nations engagement on peace, security and humanitarian issues.

45. The General Assembly approved new, harmonized conditions of service for international staff in field missions which should help field missions to attract and retain qualified staff.

3. Peacebuilding

46. The Peacebuilding Commission helped align relevant actors in support of nationally identified priorities, mobilized resources for such priorities and assisted national actors in staying focused on the development of institutions and capacities critical to resilience against relapse into conflict. There are now six countries on the agenda of the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Guinea and Liberia were included within the past nine months.

47. In further support of peacebuilding efforts, in February 2011 the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict was issued. The report presents a series of recommendations aimed at making the United Nations more efficient and effective in providing civilian capacity to countries emerging from conflict. Following an internal review and consultations with Member States and other stakeholders, the Secretary-General will work towards implementing those recommendations that are most likely to help the United Nations deliver on the ground.

48. In 2010, the Peacebuilding Fund, which provides catalytic funding for peacebuilding, also continued a growth trend in terms of additional countries, improved partnerships with stakeholders and closer work with the Peacebuilding Commission. Altogether during 2010, $76 million was allocated, up from $52 million in 2009, to 12 countries, including 4 countries newly declared eligible. The Peacebuilding Fund aims to raise, allocate and spend $100 million per year in the period from 2011 to 2013.

C. Humanitarian affairs

49. 2010/11 was an extremely demanding period for the United Nations humanitarian system, which worked to deliver assistance to tens of millions of people across 30 countries. Droughts, floods and soaring fuel prices contributed to rapid increases in international food prices, affecting millions of poor and vulnerable people worldwide.

50. The United Nations was called on to support national authorities in a wide range of natural disasters and complex emergencies, often in hostile operating environments and with constrained human and financial resources. Sustained monsoon rains in Pakistan affected as many as 20 million people — nearly 10 per cent of the population. Following a devastating earthquake in January 2010, Haitians faced a series of new setbacks, including tropical storms, a cholera outbreak and political unrest. Armed conflict and communal violence in Côte d'Ivoire in the wake of contested presidential elections drove as many as 200,000 refugees across borders and displaced half a million people in Abidjan alone. In the Sudan, tens of thousands of people fled violence ahead of southern independence. In the Horn of Africa, more than 8 million people suffered from food insecurity in 2011 due to the most severe drought in a decade.

51. Crises in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen resulted in a large number of civilian casualties, internal displacements and refugees. More than 630,000 people fled fighting in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, of whom 280,000 were third-country nationals. Their return home placed an added burden on already vulnerable communities in the Niger, Chad and elsewhere. Meanwhile, Japan faced a combined natural and nuclear disaster, posing a significant challenge even for a country well prepared for emergencies.

52. These crises provided the United Nations with clear lessons on how to improve the way the international humanitarian system prepares for and responds to humanitarian needs. Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee principals, including non-governmental partners, began developing a new strategy, focusing on improving humanitarian leadership and coordination; ensuring that adequate staff and funds are deployed to address large emergencies, especially in their crucial early stages; and improving accountability to both Member States and affected peoples.

53. Donor support grew for the Central Emergency Response Fund, an innovative global tool with low transaction costs designed to provide funds quickly and equitably. The Fund increased from $409 million in 2009 to $428 million in 2010, and in May 2011 it passed $2 billion in total disbursements. Twelve Member States became first-time donors, and 19 Member States substantially increased their contributions.

54. Donations managed by the United Nations through the consolidated appeals process totalled $7 billion, much as in 2009. But that figure represented a declining percentage of the total funds requested to meet needs, from 73 per cent to 63 per cent.

55. The United Nations is improving joint planning efforts, based on a more rigorous assessment of needs; monitoring progress in real time through the better use of technology; reinforcing leadership structures; and improving accountability.

56. Security concerns continued to affect the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver basic services to affected populations. The recent study commissioned by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *To Stay and Deliver*, calls upon Member States to refrain from enacting legislation and policies that might undermine humanitarian engagement with non-State armed groups.

57. Looking forward, the Organization will be working to strengthen its efforts to promote effective disaster risk reduction strategies to limit the exposure and vulnerability of communities and nations to natural hazards.

D. Human rights, rule of law, genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect, and democracy and good governance

58. It has been a momentous year for human rights, the rule of law, democracy and good governance, both on the ground, with the "Arab spring" of 2011, and as reflected in the intense debates at Headquarters.

1. Human rights

59. The Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights have been speaking out forcefully for the application of international human rights standards in all situations, promptly dispatching assessment missions in response to needs on the ground and assisting the activities of the Human Rights Council and other human rights mechanisms in engaging with urgent situations.

60. The past year saw the review of the Human Rights Council, both by the Council itself and by the General Assembly. The fact that the first cycle of the universal periodic review will be completed by the end of 2011 is lauded as a significant accomplishment of the Council. The true test of this innovative process will come with the second cycle, beginning in mid-2012, when Member States are expected to report on progress made in implementing the recommendations that came out of the first cycle.

61. The Human Rights Council also expanded its coverage of issues, with two new thematic mandates on the right to peaceful assembly and association and on discrimination against women in law and in practice, as well as a new country mandate on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

62. The articulation of the global human rights commitments in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals was a pivotal achievement. Human rights mainstreaming also achieved important milestones in the field of peace and security through strengthened human rights components in peace and political missions. In Côte d'Ivoire, amid the political crisis in the aftermath of the presidential elections, the steadfast and principled voice and actions of the United Nations underscored the vital importance of protecting civilians, upholding international law and bringing perpetrators of serious violations to account.

2. Rule of law

63. In the Middle East and North Africa, calls for greater accountability, transparency and the rule of law are pushing Government reforms at an unprecedented pace. The United Nations is poised to respond to increased requests for its rule-of-law expertise.

64. Over the past year, United Nations rule-of-law interventions were strengthened through greater emphasis on inter-agency cooperation, which led to joint programming in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and Timor-Leste, among other countries. The United Nations supported accountability for international crimes and transitional justice processes through a broad range of mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court, international commissions of inquiry of the Human Rights Council and international ad hoc and hybrid tribunals.

65. Following the success of the ninth session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, efforts towards universality have yielded positive results. Tunisia, in the wake of the Secretary-General's visit there, became the first North African country and the fourth member of the League of Arab States to become a party to the Rome Statute. Egypt has also announced its intention to ratify the Rome Statute and become a party to the International Criminal Court.

66. The General Assembly mandated a high-level event on the rule of law for the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The event should encourage greater commitments to international coordination as a means of strengthening the impact of rule-of-law activities.

3. Genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect

67. Human protection was a top priority for the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council.

68. The Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect are assisting the General Assembly in its continuing consideration of this concept. They are jointly assessing country situations, issuing statements and preparing advisory notes to the Secretary-General and the United Nations system.

69. The joint office has accelerated its capacity-building activities for Government officials, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and United Nations staff. Calls from parliamentarians, the media, educators and public groups for information and views on the Special Advisers' respective mandates have also grown.

4. Democracy and good governance

70. The peaceful demonstrations forcing the ouster of long-time leaders in Egypt and Tunisia exerted pressure for democratic reforms elsewhere. From the outset, in addition to actively pressing for the respect of human rights in North Africa and the Middle East, the Secretary-General called for the granting of freedom of assembly, speech and information. He appealed for an immediate end to the use of violence against demonstrators and urged leaders in the region to respond to the legitimate aspirations of the people through dialogue and reforms.

71. The United Nations Democracy Fund, which channels support to local non-governmental organizations worldwide, allocated almost $15 million to 64 projects in its fourth round of funding. In 2010, the Fund received almost twice as many project proposals as in previous years, reflecting unprecedented demand from civil society organizations for democracy. This demand is expected to grow further as a result of developments in the Arab world and elsewhere.

Chapter III
Securing global goods

72. Current global challenges are complex in nature, contagious and wide-ranging. Member States have turned to the United Nations to assist them in securing the global good through addressing such challenges as climate change, disease, terrorism and the proliferation of conventional and non-conventional arms.

A. Climate change

73. Climate change is central to global peace and prosperity. Meeting the climate challenge will require sustained global cooperation coupled with accelerated national actions to reduce emissions and strengthen climate resilience. Every year that we delay action costs lives, money and the opportunity to build a safer, greener future for all.

74. 2010 saw progress on a number of fronts, not least in increased transparency, trust and confidence in the multilateral negotiation process.

75. Progress was made at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico. There, Governments agreed to establish a "green climate fund"; formalize their mitigation pledges; take concrete action to prevent deforestation, which accounts for nearly one fifth of global carbon emissions; bolster technology cooperation; and enhance the ability of vulnerable populations to adapt to climate impacts.

76. Steps were also taken to improve the reporting and delivery of $30 billion in fast-start financing to support vulnerable populations in developing countries. The High-level Advisory Group of the Secretary-General on Climate Financing concluded that efforts to meet the $100 billion per annum goal by 2020 would be challenging but feasible, with both public and private revenue sources from developed countries to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries.

77. Cancun gave the world an important set of tools. The international community must now put them into practice and redouble its efforts in line with the urgent scientific imperative for action. In 2010, extreme weather events consistent with projected climate change trends, including widespread flooding, heat waves, fires and heavy rains, inflicted massive suffering on millions in Pakistan, the Russian Federation and north-western China.

78. Now more than ever, it is clear that the world needs the most accurate, objective and transparent scientific assessments possible to inform policymaking. To that end, in August 2010 the Secretary-General and the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change launched an independent review of the Organization's processes and management structure and called on Member States to act on the findings.

79. The Secretary-General also launched a High-level Panel on Global Sustainability to provide a practical road map for sustainable, climate-resilient development that addresses poverty eradication, energy, food, water and other key

issues. Its recommendations will be released early in 2012 and will provide important inputs for the Rio+20 Conference.

B. Global health

80. With just five years left to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the Secretary-General launched the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health in September 2010. The Strategy marks the first time that women's and children's health has received such a high level of commitment, and brings together leaders from Government, multilateral institutions, including the United Nations, civil society, private foundations, business and academia. New policy and service delivery commitments and more than $40 billion have been pledged to the Strategy. All 192 States Members of the United Nations affirmed their support for the Strategy and for the creation of an accountability framework to ensure that resources are delivered and results achieved.

81. The global AIDS response has demonstrated results: infections are decreasing. Nevertheless, five new infections occur for every three persons beginning treatment. The high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS held in June 2011 delivered an ambitious Political Declaration with concrete targets, including the elimination of vertical transmission, for achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015.

82. Tuberculosis is the greatest killer of those with HIV, and collaborative tuberculosis-HIV actions are advancing; yet most multi-drug-resistant cases of tuberculosis remain untreated.

83. The malaria burden has fallen significantly since 2000. Growing resources and the scale-up of control interventions have contributed to a 50 per cent reduction in malaria cases and deaths in 43 countries in the period from 2008 to 2010. In sub-Saharan Africa, enough insecticide-treated mosquito nets were delivered to cover 76 per cent of people at risk.

84. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative made record progress, with India and Nigeria reducing cases by 95 per cent compared with 2009. To fully exploit this momentum and eradicate polio in the next two years, additional financial and political support is urgently needed.

85. Remarkable progress was also made in reducing measles mortality. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of measles deaths dropped by 78 per cent; these averted deaths represent one quarter of the decline in mortality from all causes among children under 5 years of age.

86. Current and projected non-communicable-disease burdens and their impact on economic development galvanized the international community to call for the holding in 2011 of a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. Thirty-six million people die annually from non-communicable diseases; 25 per cent of them are under 60 years of age, and most reside in developing countries.

87. Looking forward, the principal challenge is to ensure social protection and the equitable delivery of health services so that all can enjoy improved health outcomes. An important element of this agenda will be a renewed focus on meeting the

sanitation challenge. Having access to sanitation not only increases health but has a multiplying impact on well-being and economic productivity. Solutions exist — they simply need to be implemented.

C. Countering terrorism

88. Terrorism remains a major threat to international peace and security. The Secretary-General's principal response mechanism, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, consisting of 31 entities within and outside the United Nation system, pushed ahead with implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Task Force worked to enhance interaction with Member States and build in-depth knowledge of the Strategy through regular briefings to the General Assembly, regional workshops and the upgrading of external communications. It produced reports on coordination in the event of nuclear or radiological terrorist attacks, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, and basic human rights reference guides on the stopping and searching of persons. It established a Working Group on Border Management to provide guidance for the implementation of counter-terrorism-related border-control measures called for within the Strategy. Together with the European Union and United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia, it launched a project to assist Member States in the region in implementing the Strategy in all its pillars.

89. While the primary responsibility of implementing the Strategy rests with Member States, the United Nations system will continue to support the implementation of the Strategy by developing good practices, strengthening collaboration among partners and delivering as one to those countries that request assistance.

D. Disarmament and non-proliferation

90. Following the successful outcome of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the States parties have begun translating the commitments made at the Conference into agreed "actions" relating to nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

91. The Russian Federation and the United States of America brought into force the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty further limiting deployments of their strategic nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States have initiated a process of dialogue on systematic and progressive efforts to accomplish the complete elimination of their nuclear arsenals. Preparations are under way for a conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

92. States and members of civil society continued to explore the specific requirements for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, including by means of a universal and effectively verifiable nuclear weapons convention. In August 2010, the Secretary-General became the first in his official capacity to attend the peace memorial ceremony in Hiroshima, Japan. Paying respect to survivors and all those

who perished in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 66 years ago, he stressed that the time has come to realize the dream of a world free of nuclear weapons.

93. A source of great concern remains the lack of substantive progress made by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Further work is needed to implement the recommendations made at the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, which was convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General on 24 September 2010.

94. There has been no progress on a peaceful and negotiated denuclearization of the Korean peninsula through the six-party talks.

95. Concern persists with respect to the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

96. New issues have emerged in the context of the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan. In the light of the global ramifications of the crisis, the Secretary-General underscored the role that international organizations can play as well as the importance of joint and coordinated efforts in addressing such challenges. In April 2011, at the Kyiv Summit on the Safe and Innovative Use of Nuclear Energy, the Secretary-General called for concrete measures for strengthening nuclear safety. In this regard, he launched a United Nations system-wide study on the implications of the nuclear accident at Fukushima. The study will be issued as a report of the Secretary-General in an effort to facilitate the high-level meeting on nuclear safety and security to be held on 22 September 2011.

97. With respect to conventional armaments, States must continue making good progress towards an arms trade treaty, which the Secretary-General considers of the utmost importance. The excessive accumulation and the easy availability of small arms and light weapons in zones of conflict and crime remain a profound concern.

98. The Secretary-General attaches importance to the cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as to the role of civil society organizations in regions affected by cross-border arms trafficking, unsecured weapons stockpiles and rising armed violence. He believes that the adoption of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly represents an important contribution in this regard.

99. The United Nations will continue to work with Member States to maintain and reinvigorate effective disarmament and non-proliferation norms.

Chapter IV
Creating a stronger United Nations

A. The Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery, system-wide coherence and regional organizations

100. In the context of a struggling global economy — and the subsequent budget reductions in a number of countries worldwide — the United Nations is being asked to do more with less. Various initiatives currently under way regarding reform of the intergovernmental machinery, as well as the process to make the work of the United Nations system more coherent, will enhance the Organization's role in setting and implementing the global agenda.

1. The Secretariat

101. The Secretary-General has launched four complementary processes aimed at delivering a more effective and efficient United Nations. First, he has proposed a budget with a view to reducing the overall United Nations budget by more than 3 per cent. Second, he has asked the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to collaborate on a system-wide reform effort. Third, he has mobilized all senior managers to propose specific ideas for changing the way the United Nations works and does business. Fourth, he has established a change management team to deepen reform efforts.

102. Collectively, these efforts will build on the progress made over the past year to strengthen accountability, performance and results, including the development of a framework for implementing results-based management, which will be presented to Member States in the latter part of 2011, and a policy on enterprise risk management that is currently being piloted in selected departments.

103. The Secretariat has made good progress in preparing for the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, which will introduce internationally accepted best practices, enhance transparency, in particular in relation to the costs of programmes, improve internal controls and significantly improve the stewardship of assets. With regard to Umoja, the enterprise resource planning project, efforts to ensure that the potential benefits of increasingly harmonized and streamlined business practices across the Secretariat are delivered will have to be redoubled in the light of challenges resulting from delays in project implementation.

104. Excellence in human resources management is central to achieving the Secretary-General's vision of a global, adaptable Organization that is responsive and flexible, supports a culture of empowerment and performance and allows staff to learn and grow. We have made progress in this area with the recent reforms on contracts and conditions of service. We will continue our work to improve recruitment, career development and the way in which staff members move around the Organization.

2. The intergovernmental machinery

105. Over the past year, the General Assembly addressed crucial issues relating to the global development agenda and beyond, including through the holding of

thematic debates on topics such as disaster risk reduction, investment in and financing of productive capacities in the least developed countries, the rule of law, global migration and global governance.

106. A new impetus has been felt in the efforts of Member States to reform the Security Council, particularly in the increasingly concrete and specific proposals being put forth by delegations within the framework of intergovernmental negotiations.

107. The Security Council, in dealing with the upheaval in the Arab world, invoked the responsibility to protect with respect to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Its agenda was otherwise dominated by overseeing peacekeeping and political missions on four continents, with particular attention to the Southern Sudan independence referendums and enforcement action in Côte d'Ivoire. Thematic areas of focus included preventive diplomacy, terrorism, post-conflict peacebuilding, women and peace and security, and the interdependence of security and development. The Council also undertook efforts to ensure the full and fair implementation of existing sanctions regimes, including by the active engagement of the newly created Ombudsman, to ensure that the Organization's counter-terrorism efforts are in compliance with human rights norms.

108. The Economic and Social Council worked in new ways to mobilize the international community to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Its high-level meeting strengthened the global partnership for development and improved policy coordination among major institutional stakeholders, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The annual ministerial review succeeded in advancing the agreed education agenda. The Council also reviewed the United Nations system's approach to gender issues and made recommendations to accelerate progress.

3. System-wide coherence

109. Since the General Assembly adopted its landmark resolution 64/289 on system-wide coherence on 2 July 2010, notable advances have been achieved in its implementation. On 1 January 2011, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), became operational. UN-Women brings together resources and mandates for greater impact by merging and building on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the United Nations system dedicated to gender issues. Combining global norm-setting responsibilities into one entity and giving it the means to provide operational support to countries to implement those norms and standards will allow the United Nations to significantly step up efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide.

110. Efforts continue to be made to improve how the United Nations delivers as one. An independent evaluation is being conducted on the lessons learned from pilot countries. The voluntary adoption of common country programme documents opens up the possibility of eliminating duplication and overlap between agency-specific programmes. This year, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination made noteworthy progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices in the United Nations System and the adoption of a coordinated system approach on a fairer, greener and sustainable globalization.

4. Regional organizations

111. The United Nations carried forward efforts to strengthen its partnerships with regional organizations, illustrated by co-deployments, joint mediation, mediation capacity-building, joint training, the exchange of best practices, desk-to-desk dialogues and the establishment of liaison offices.

112. The establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union has brought additional focus to strategic partnership with that organization. The United Nations partnership with the Southern African Development Community in conflict prevention, mediation and elections made a qualitative leap forward with the signing of a framework for cooperation and the deployment of a liaison team to Gaborone. The new United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in Libreville has already ensured enhanced collaboration with the Economic Community of Central African States, helping to strengthen the regional organization's early warning and mediation capacity.

113. The United Nations established a partnership liaison office in Brussels, further institutionalizing peace and security cooperation with the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

114. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations strongly reaffirmed their ties during their third joint summit, and cooperation with the Caribbean Community was strengthened by the participation of the Secretary-General, for the first time ever, in its thirty-first Conference of Heads of Government.

B. Global constituencies

115. Civil society, the business community and academia make essential contributions towards United Nations goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals. In the past year, the United Nations has taken steps to increase engagement, learning from experiences with the goal of developing truly transformational partnerships to help tackle pressing challenges.

1. Strengthening partnerships with civil society

116. The Organization expanded and deepened its interaction with civil society, including through the United Nations Academic Impact initiative, which already includes more than 650 institutions of higher education in 104 countries.

117. More than 6,000 non-governmental organization representatives working on the United Nations economic, social and environmental development agenda participated in meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, contributing the voice of grass-roots organizations and communities.

118. United Nations information centres worldwide work with civil society in nearly 50 languages through such high-profile campaigns as those related to the Millennium Development Goals, climate change and sustainable development, Stand-Up and Take Action against Poverty and UNiTE to End Violence against Women. Several United Nations information centres in North Africa and the Middle East played an instrumental role in maintaining an open dialogue with various communities during the tumultuous changes that occurred across the region.

2. Engaging the business community

119. An advanced network of private sector experts from more than 30 United Nations entities are focusing on helping the Organization move towards transformational partnerships that address systemic challenges globally and locally.

120. Work is under way, linked to the Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector, to enhance due diligence and screening mechanisms for partner selection. A new United Nations business website has facilitated dozens of engagements, matching corporate resources with organizational needs, as well as supporting disaster relief linked to crises in Haiti, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Pakistan.

121. The business community has also worked through the United Nations Global Compact, the world's largest corporate responsibility initiative, with 9,000 participants in over 135 countries. The Global Compact platforms on women's empowerment, anti-corruption, climate and water are bringing business actions to critical areas. The United Nations hosted the third Private Sector Forum in September 2010, with executives and Governments identifying concrete actions by business to help close Millennium Development Goal gaps. The successful integration of the business community through the "private sector track" at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, provides a model for closer engagement around United Nations summits such as Rio+20.

Chapter V
Conclusion

122. As we look to the next five years, we recognize that the need for the United Nations has never been greater and that meeting the diversity of needs and demands placed on us will not be easy. We must ensure that this Organization serves its entire membership — from the least developed to the most developed States and all their people. Much of our engagement will need to build on the achievements of the past five years.

123. Achieving sustainable development is imperative. Not only must we redouble our efforts on the Millennium Development Goals so that they can be met by 2015; we will also need to develop a vision and agree on a framework for promoting development post-2015. We will further need to design strategies and adopt action plans to address the 50-50-50 challenge. By the year 2050, the world's population will have reached over 9 billion — 50 per cent more than a decade ago — and by that time the world must have cut global greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent. A crucial part of addressing this agenda will be forging a sustainable global energy strategy.

124. In the area of peace and security, the past five years have begun to witness the positive impact that a strengthened United Nations prevention capacity can have when it is harnessed by Member States to help them defuse internal and cross-border tensions. We must continue to deepen and expand the preventive services that we are able to provide Member States.

125. During the past five years, we have seen the increasing complexity of peacekeeping operations and have been forced to stretch scarce resources to meet broad mandates. During the past two years, we have begun to rethink and restructure the way in which we support missions. We are thinking creatively about how we can increase our agility and better leverage potential partnerships to ensure that we have the capacities necessary to meet needs on the ground, whether related to peacekeeping missions, peacebuilding efforts or political missions. Our next challenge is to implement additional necessary changes to ensure that we are able to continue to provide peace and security to the people we serve.

126. Haiti, Pakistan and Japan provided us with a glimpse of what the future might hold in terms of the shape and magnitude of disasters. We have entered the era of mega-disasters, and the past few years have shown us that we must be better equipped and configured to adequately address them. We have begun to take steps to modify the way we do business, reshaping our response strategies and placing a much higher premium on disaster risk reduction. In addition, in order to bolster capacities, the United Nations has begun to forge new types of partnerships with the business community and with civil society and is experimenting with new technologies that coordinate responders and link responders to victims. These efforts will need to be accelerated over the next five years if we are to meet the humanitarian challenges that are likely to be coming our way.

127. The events of the past year have reminded us all of the vital importance of the normative standards that our Organization sets for the world. We have supported the call for democracy in the Middle East and North Africa, and we have urged the international community to protect civilians from egregious violations of their rights in Côte d'Ivoire and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We have seen the important

positive impact that this advocacy work can have in supporting the people on the front lines fighting for human rights, the rule of law and democracy, as well as the responsibility to protect. Now we must go beyond advocacy and help both Government and non-governmental actors that want to effect change to institutionalize these norms and values. As the next five years will be crucial in determining the path that many transitions will take, it is essential that we rapidly upgrade our abilities to support countries engaged in building democratic structures and processes.

128. The global challenges of the past decades — climate change, weapons proliferation, disease and terrorism — will not disappear. We will need to continue to strengthen and deepen the international collaboration that we have already forged. We must also, however, be ready for new challenges that we will have to face together, not least those posed by demographic patterns.

129. Finally, in order to deliver externally, we must take an honest look inward and work with Member States to ensure that our organizational structures, our work processes and our staff are optimally configured to meet the challenges of the next decade. We have already launched an important change initiative that will introduce greater effectiveness and efficiency throughout the Organization over the next five years.

130. Periods of global transition present huge challenges but also tremendous opportunities for advancing humanity's progress. Together, no challenge is too large. Together, nothing is impossible.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2011: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*
Developing regions	45.5	36.1	26.9
Northern Africa	4.5	4.4	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.5	58.3	50.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.3	10.9	8.2
Caribbean	28.8	25.4	25.8
Latin America	10.5	10.2	7.4
Eastern Asia	60.1	35.6	15.9
Southern Asia	49.5	42.2	38.6
Southern Asia excluding India	44.6	35.3	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	39.2	35.3	18.9
Western Asia	2.2	4.1	5.8
Oceania	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	6.3	22.3	19.2
Least developed countries	63.3	60.4	53.4
Landlocked developing countries	49.1	50.7	42.8
Small island developing States	32.4	27.7	27.5

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, March 2011.

Indicator 1.2

Poverty gap ratio[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*
Developing regions	15.4	11.6	8.0
Northern Africa	0.8	0.8	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.3	25.8	20.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	3.8	2.8
Caribbean	13.4	12.7	12.8
Latin America	3.5	3.4	2.3
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	4.0
Southern Asia	14.5	11.2	9.8
Southern Asia excluding India	14.2	9.9	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	11.1	9.6	4.2
Western Asia	0.6	1.0	1.5
Oceania	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.1	7.5	5.4
Least developed countries	27.5	24.7	19.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.9	20.2	15.5
Small island developing States	14.4	12.3	11.9

[a] The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. It is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line (at $1.25 PPP per day) by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 1.3

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

No global or regional data are available.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed
(Percentage)

	2000	*2010*[a]
World	2.9	3.1
Developing regions	3.9	5.2
Northern Africa	2.5	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.9	3.0
Eastern Asia	6.9	8.5
Southern Asia	2.4	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.3	5.0
Western Asia	7.6	3.0
Oceania	-6.0	3.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.5	2.7
Developed regions	2.7	3.0
Least developed countries	2.2	2.1
Landlocked developing countries	2.3	2.4
Small island developing States	3.1	4.9

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) GDP per person employed
(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	2000	*2010*[a]
World	18 272	21 828
Developing regions	8 163	12 211
Northern Africa	16 528	18 994
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 389	5 294
Latin America and the Caribbean	21 047	23 013
Eastern Asia	6 058	13 431
Southern Asia	5 378	7 978
South-Eastern Asia	7 109	9 774
Western Asia	33 722	39 743
Oceania	5 590	5 883
Caucasus and Central Asia	7 062	12 527
Developed regions	56 565	64 345

	2000	2010[a]
Least developed countries	2 174	3 053
Landlocked developing countries	3 398	4 905
Small island developing States	21 611	25 938

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5
Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2009	2010[a]
World	62.2	61.5	61.2	61.1
Developing regions	64.3	63.2	62.7	62.7
Northern Africa	43.4	43.1	45.8	45.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.6	62.6	64.3	64.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.4	58.1	60.6	60.7
Eastern Asia	74.4	73.9	70.3	70.2
Southern Asia	58.5	56.9	58.3	58.5
South-Eastern Asia	68.3	67.1	65.9	65.8
Western Asia	48.0	45.3	43.6	43.5
Oceania	65.9	66.3	66.4	66.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	57.4	54.9	59.1	59.8
Developed regions	56.6	55.8	55.4	54.8
Least developed countries	70.2	68.5	69.1	69.1
Landlocked developing countries	67.4	67.1	69.5	69.7
Small island developing States	55.2	56.7	57.9	57.7

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Men, women and youth, 2009[a]
(Percentage)

	Men	Women	Youth
World	72.9	49.2	44.3
Developing regions	75.8	49.4	45.3
Northern Africa	69.8	22.3	28.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.1	54.9	47.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.6	47.5	44.3
Eastern Asia	75.9	64.3	54.5
Southern Asia	78.5	37.4	42.7
South-Eastern Asia	77.5	54.5	44.2
Western Asia	66.1	18.9	24.2

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
Oceania	70.2	62.0	50.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	66.3	53.9	39.4
Developed regions	61.5	48.5	38.1
Least developed countries	78.9	59.5	54.9
Landlocked developing countries	77.6	62.2	57.0
Small island developing States	69.3	46.5	41.5

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(a) Total number

(Millions)

	1991	*1999*	*2009[a]*
World	972.8	875.1	631.9
Developing regions	970.9	871.4	631.7
Northern Africa	2.5	2.2	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	124.7	155.8	184.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.8	26.3	17.4
Eastern Asia	444.4	286.2	73.0
Southern Asia	264.9	285.5	282.3
South-Eastern Asia	104.5	104.9	62.2
Western Asia	3.1	3.1	4.2
Oceania	1.0	1.1	1.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.0	6.3	5.9
Developed regions	1.9	3.7	0.2
Least developed countries	151.0	184.7	206.2
Landlocked developing countries	61.9	73.8	77.8
Small island developing States	3.2	4.1	5.4

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Percentage of total employment

	1991	*1999*	*2009[a]*
World	43.0	33.9	20.7
Developing regions	56.1	42.9	25.6
Northern Africa	8.0	5.4	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.5	67.9	59.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.4	13.0	6.9
Eastern Asia	67.4	39.2	9.1
Southern Asia	60.7	54.5	41.9

	1991	1999	2009[a]
South-Eastern Asia	53.5	45.2	22.4
Western Asia	8.1	6.4	7.0
Oceania	51.2	44.6	44.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	16.1	24.6	17.7
Developed regions	0.4	0.7	0.0
Least developed countries	71.9	71.3	59.8
Landlocked developing countries	60.1	59.9	46.6
Small island developing States	18.7	20.0	21.8

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes

(Percentage)

	1991	1999	2008	2009
World	55.5	53.5	50.2	50.1
Developing regions	69.0	64.8	60.0	59.6
Northern Africa	37.2	32.6	33.5	33.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.0	80.0	75.0	75.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.9	36.1	31.8	32.2
Eastern Asia	69.6	60.6	52.5	51.2
Southern Asia	81.3	79.8	77.5	77.2
South-Eastern Asia	69.4	66.1	62.3	61.6
Western Asia	42.7	37.5	28.4	28.6
Oceania	75.1	76.6	78.4	78.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	46.8	57.0	43.9	43.6
Developed regions	11.2	11.5	9.9	9.7
Least developed countries	86.2	85.0	80.6	80.8
Landlocked developing countries	75.0	78.0	72.9	73.7
Small island developing States	32.6	35.5	36.3	36.5

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	*1999*	*2008*	*2009*
World	53.1	51.8	48.9	48.9
Developing regions	64.7	61.4	57.2	56.9
Northern Africa	33.2	30.0	28.5	29.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.4	74.6	68.1	69.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.5	35.4	31.3	31.6
Eastern Asia	63.8	56.1	49.2	48.1
Southern Asia	77.9	76.7	74.8	74.4
South-Eastern Asia	65.0	62.4	59.5	58.8
Western Asia	35.7	32.0	25.4	25.4
Oceania	70.6	72.0	73.7	73.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.7	56.5	42.9	42.9
Developed regions	11.3	12.0	10.8	10.7
Least developed countries	83.2	81.0	75.6	76.1
Landlocked developing countries	72.2	74.4	68.7	69.8
Small island developing States	32.3	36.1	37.4	37.6

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	*1999*	*2008*	*2009*
World	59.2	56.1	52.1	51.8
Developing regions	75.9	70.3	64.4	63.8
Northern Africa	51.9	41.2	48.9	46.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	87.4	84.2	84.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.8	37.3	32.6	33.2
Eastern Asia	76.7	66.2	56.6	55.0
Southern Asia	89.8	87.6	83.8	83.4
South-Eastern Asia	75.5	71.2	66.2	65.4
Western Asia	67.4	57.6	40.0	40.6
Oceania	81.0	82.0	83.8	83.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.5	57.7	45.1	44.4
Developed regions	11.0	10.9	8.7	8.5
Least developed countries	90.2	90.5	87.2	86.9
Landlocked developing countries	78.3	82.4	78.0	78.3
Small island developing States	32.9	34.6	34.8	35.0

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[a]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1990	*2009*
Developing regions	30	23
Northern Africa	10	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	4
Eastern Asia	15	6
Eastern Asia excluding China	11	5
Southern Asia	52	43
Southern Asia excluding India	59	39
South-Eastern Asia	30	18
Western Asia[b]	11	7
Oceania	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	5

[a] Data are from 64 countries, covering 73 per cent of the under-5 population in developing regions. Prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization Child Growth Standards. For the Caucasus and Central Asia, the baseline for trend analysis is 1996, since there are not sufficient data for 1990.
[b] Regional aggregate covers only 47 per cent of the regional population, owing to lack of data from Yemen.

(b) By sex, 2003-2009
(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions	24	24	1.01
Northern Africa	7	5	1.29
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	21	1.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	1.12
Eastern Asia	7	7	1.00
Eastern Asia excluding China	5	5	1.02
Southern Asia	41	42	0.97
Southern Asia excluding India	37	39	0.96
South-Eastern Asia	—	—	—
Western Asia	—	—	—
Oceania	21	15	1.44
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	6	1.11

(c) By residence, 2003-2009

(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions	28	14
Northern Africa	7	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	25	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	3
Eastern Asia	8	3
Eastern Asia excluding China	6	4
Southern Asia	45	33
Southern Asia excluding India	41	31
South-Eastern Asia	—	—
Western Asia	—	—
Oceania	20	12
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

(d) By household wealth, 2003-2009

(Percentage)

	Poorest quintile	*Richest quintile*
Developing regions	38	15
Northern Africa	8	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	—
Eastern Asia	—	—
Eastern Asia excluding China	7	3
Southern Asia	55	20
Southern Asia excluding India	48	24
South-Eastern Asia	—	—
Western Asia	—	—
Oceania	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	*1995-1997*	*2000-2002*	*2005-2007*
World	16	14	14	13
Developing regions	20	18	16	16
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	31	30	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	10	8
Caribbean	26	28	22	24
Latin America	11	10	9	7
Eastern Asia	18	12	10	10
Eastern Asia excluding China	8	11	13	12
Southern Asia	21	19	20	21
Southern Asia excluding India	26	26	23	23
South-Eastern Asia	24	18	17	14
Western Asia	6	8	8	7
Oceania	—	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	16	13	17	9
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	40	41	36	32
Landlocked developing countries	34	34	30	26
Small island developing States	24	25	21	21

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education[a]

(a) Total

	1991	*1999*	*2009*
World	82.7	83.9	89.7
Developing regions	80.5	82.1	89.0
Northern Africa	80.0	86.0	94.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	57.9	76.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.7	93.5	95.0
Caribbean	67.6	78.0	76.1
Latin America	87.2	94.8	96.6
Eastern Asia	97.4	95.1	95.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.2	95.9	97.5
Southern Asia	77.0	79.2	90.9
Southern Asia excluding India	67.7	69.1	77.2
South-Eastern Asia	94.0	93.0	94.5
Western Asia	82.0	83.1	88.3
Oceania	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	94.3	92.7
Developed regions	96.3	97.1	95.8
Least developed countries	52.2	57.8	79.6
Landlocked developing countries	55.5	63.8	81.2
Small island developing States	70.4	78.9	76.0

(b) By sex

	1991		*2000*		*2009*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	86.6	78.7	86.8	80.9	90.6	88.8
Developing regions	85.0	75.9	85.4	78.7	90.0	87.9
Northern Africa	86.7	73.0	89.2	82.6	96.0	92.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.2	48.8	61.5	54.1	78.0	74.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.8	83.6	94.1	92.8	95.1	94.9
Caribbean	67.3	68.0	77.7	78.3	75.5	76.7

	1991		2000		2009	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Latin America	89.5	84.9	95.5	94.1	96.7	96.4
Eastern Asia	98.9	95.8	94.2	96.0	94.1	97.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.6	96.9	96.6	95.3	97.9	97.0
Southern Asia	84.7	68.7	86.3	71.6	92.6	89.1
Southern Asia excluding India	74.2	60.9	74.4	63.6	79.8	74.6
South-Eastern Asia	95.7	92.3	94.2	91.9	95.0	93.9
Western Asia	86.2	77.6	88.0	78.0	91.0	85.5
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	—	94.6	94.0	93.2	92.0
Developed regions	96.4	96.1	97.0	97.1	95.3	96.3
Least developed countries	57.8	46.5	61.5	54.0	81.0	78.1
Landlocked developing countries	61.5	49.4	68.6	59.0	83.7	78.6
Small island developing States	71.2	69.6	79.7	78.2	77.0	75.0

[a] Primary- and secondary-level enrolees of official primary school age per 100 children of the same age, defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a,b]

(a) Total

	1991	2000	2009
World	80.1	81.9	88.5
Developing regions	77.2	79.6	87.3
Northern Africa	72.2	81.1	91.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8	51.2	66.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.7	96.9	101.0
Caribbean	58.7	71.3	77.0
Latin America	85.4	98.8	102.8
Eastern Asia	106.3	97.9	95.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.0	98.3	98.1
Southern Asia	64.4	69.3	86.0
Southern Asia excluding India	55.2	62.3	65.3
South-Eastern Asia	85.7	92.3	100.1
Western Asia	77.6	78.5	84.3
Oceania	60.8	63.6	61.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	94.6	95.9
Developed regions	96.7	97.9	97.7
Least developed countries	39.9	45.0	61.0

	1991	2000	2009
Landlocked developing countries	52.0	55.2	65.7
Small island developing States	61.9	72.3	75.0

(b) By sex

	1991		2000		2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	84.0	75.7	84.6	78.9	89.5	87.3
Developing regions	81.9	72.0	82.7	76.2	88.4	86.1
Northern Africa	79.9	64.1	84.2	77.9	93.0	90.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.0	45.0	55.3	46.4	70.6	63.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.8	84.6	96.5	97.3	100.5	101.6
Caribbean	57.3	60.0	70.4	72.2	76.5	77.4
Latin America	84.5	86.3	98.5	99.2	102.2	103.3
Eastern Asia	—	—	97.9	97.8	94.2	97.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.2	94.9	98.6	98.0	98.4	97.8
Southern Asia	73.8	54.3	75.8	62.3	87.5	84.4
Southern Asia excluding India	61.2	48.9	66.5	58.0	68.7	61.6
South-Eastern Asia	86.5	84.9	92.7	92.0	99.8	100.4
Western Asia	83.3	71.7	83.7	73.1	88.0	80.4
Oceania	64.6	56.8	67.5	59.5	65.5	57.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	—	95.8	93.4	96.6	95.1
Developed regions	—	—	97.8	97.7	98.1	97.0
Least developed countries	44.9	33.4	48.7	40.5	64.1	57.8
Landlocked developing countries	56.5	47.4	60.5	49.7	69.2	62.0
Small island developing States	61.8	62.0	72.5	72.0	75.8	74.2

[a] Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator, the table displays the gross intake ratio at last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade" (*Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, 2009), annex B, p. 255.

[b] The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

Indicator 2.3

Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men

(a) Total[a]

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
World	83.2	87.1	89.3
Developing regions	80.1	84.8	87.7
Northern Africa	67.5	79.3	86.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3	68.7	72.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	96.1	97.0
Caribbean	86.8	—	89.5
Latin America	92.1	96.7	97.6
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.4	—	99.6
Southern Asia	60.3	73.7	79.7
Southern Asia excluding India	56.4	67.3	76.7
South-Eastern Asia	94.4	96.3	97.7
Western Asia	87.4	91.7	93.2
Oceania	72.5	74.8	74.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	99.6	99.6	99.6
Least developed countries	55.6	65.3	70.2
Landlocked developing countries	62.1	68.4	71.7
Small island developing States	84.9	86.9	87.6

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

(b) By sex[a]

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990		*2000*		*2009*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	87.7	78.6	90.3	83.8	91.9	86.8
Developing regions	85.5	74.5	88.6	80.9	90.7	84.8
Northern Africa	77.2	57.3	85.2	73.3	90.1	83.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.8	58.3	75.7	62.4	76.7	67.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.4	92.0	95.8	96.5	96.8	97.2
Caribbean	87.3	86.3	—	—	89.6	89.4
Latin America	91.8	92.4	96.3	97.1	97.3	97.8
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.5	99.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.3	99.5	—	—	99.4	99.7

	1990		2000		2009	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Southern Asia	71.6	48.3	81.1	65.6	85.9	73.8
Southern Asia excluding India	66.9	45.9	73.9	60.8	80.5	72.6
South-Eastern Asia	95.4	93.5	96.6	96.1	97.8	97.5
Western Asia	93.4	81.0	95.5	87.8	95.8	90.6
Oceania	77.5	67.4	76.9	72.5	73.3	76.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	99.2	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Least developed countries	64.0	47.5	72.2	58.9	74.5	65.9
Landlocked developing countries	68.2	56.5	74.8	62.6	77.2	66.5
Small island developing States	86.5	83.3	87.7	86.1	87.6	87.7

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary education[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2009*
World	0.89	0.92	0.96
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.96
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.95
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.92
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.97	0.97
Caribbean	0.99	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.98	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.01	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.98	0.98
Southern Asia	0.77	0.83	0.95
Southern Asia excluding India	0.79	0.81	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.96	0.97
Western Asia	0.86	0.86	0.92
Oceania	0.90	0.90	0.89
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	0.99	1.00	1.00
Least developed countries	0.80	0.83	0.93
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.82	0.92
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.94

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

(b) Secondary education[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2009*
World	0.84	0.91	0.97
Developing regions	0.78	0.88	0.96
Northern Africa	0.79	0.93	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76	0.82	0.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.07	1.08
Caribbean	1.12	1.08	1.04
Latin America	1.07	1.07	1.08

	1991	2000	2009
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.93	1.06
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.98	0.98
Southern Asia	0.61	0.75	0.89
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.85	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.95	1.03
Western Asia	0.68	0.74	0.86
Oceania	0.83	0.89	0.88
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	0.98	0.98
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	1.00
Least developed countries	0.60	0.77	0.82
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.83	0.85
Small island developing States	1.07	1.04	1.01

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

(c) Tertiary education[a]

	1991	2000	2009
World	0.91	0.98	1.08
Developing regions	0.71	0.82	0.97
Northern Africa	0.59	0.74	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.53	0.67	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.17	1.26
Caribbean	1.35	1.38	1.61
Latin America	0.95	1.16	1.23
Eastern Asia	0.53	0.67	1.03
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.63	0.77
Southern Asia	0.50	0.65	0.74
Southern Asia excluding India	0.36	0.67	0.87
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.96	1.09
Western Asia	0.64	0.78	0.87
Oceania	0.56	0.81	0.86
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	0.91	1.07
Developed regions	1.10	1.20	1.30
Least developed countries	0.38	0.59	0.58
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.81	0.87
Small island developing States	1.24	1.31	1.50

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
World	35.0	37.5	38.4	39.6
Developing regions	28.8	31.7	32.6	33.8
Northern Africa	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.5	28.1	30.2	32.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.4	40.4	41.5	43.0
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	41.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	40.1	42.3	44.0	44.8
Southern Asia	13.3	17.1	18.1	19.4
Southern Asia excluding India	14.6	18.4	18.0	19.0
South-Eastern Asia	34.6	36.9	36.8	37.6
Western Asia	14.9	16.8	17.5	18.7
Oceania	33.3	35.5	35.2	36.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.8	44.2	45.3	45.2
Developed regions	44.3	46.2	47.1	48.3

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2011*[b]
World	12.8	13.7	15.9	19.3
Developing regions	11.6	12.3	14.2	18.0
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	8.5	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	14.2	19.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	19.0	23.0
Caribbean	22.1	20.6	26.0	31.3
Latin America	8.6	13.2	16.4	20.0
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	14.5
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	8.8	18.2
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.9	9.0	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	15.5	17.6
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.9	9.4
Oceania	1.2	3.6	3.0	2.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	7.0	9.9	16.1
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	19.8	22.5
Least developed countries	8.7	9.9	13.0	19.9
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	13.4	22.9
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	17.9	21.2

[a] Single or lower house only.
[b] As of 31 January 2011.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-five mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
World	89	77	60
Developing regions	99	84	66
Northern Africa	80	46	26
Sub-Saharan Africa	180	160	129
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	33	23
Caribbean	76	58	48
Latin America	50	32	21
Eastern Asia	45	36	19
Eastern Asia excluding China	28	29	17
Southern Asia	122	95	69
Southern Asia excluding India	131	101	78
South-Eastern Asia	73	48	36
Western Asia	68	45	32
Oceania	76	65	59
Caucasus and Central Asia	78	62	37
Developed regions	15	10	7
Least developed countries	178	146	121

[a] Deaths of children before reaching the age of 5 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
World	62	54	44
Developing regions	68	59	48
Northern Africa	61	38	24
Sub-Saharan Africa	109	98	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	28	20
Caribbean	54	43	38
Latin America	41	26	18
Eastern Asia	36	29	18
Eastern Asia excluding China	18	22	14
Southern Asia	87	70	55

	1990	2000	2009
Southern Asia excluding India	95	76	61
South-Eastern Asia	50	36	29
Western Asia	53	36	27
Oceania	56	49	46
Caucasus and Central Asia	64	52	34
Developed regions	12	8	6
Least developed countries	112	93	79

[a] Deaths of children before reaching age 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2009
World	72	71	82
Developing regions	71	69	80
Northern Africa	85	93	94
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	68
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92	93
Eastern Asia	98	84	94
Eastern Asia excluding China	95	87	95
Southern Asia	57	56	75
Southern Asia excluding India	60	68	85
South-Eastern Asia	70	81	88
Western Asia	77	84	82
Oceania	70	66	58
Caucasus and Central Asia	—	93	92
Developed regions	81	92	94
Least developed countries	54	60	77

[a] Children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2008*
World	400	340	260
Developing regions	440	370	290
Northern Africa	230	120	92
Sub-Saharan Africa	870	790	640
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	110	85
Caribbean	320	230	170
Latin America	130	99	80
Eastern Asia	110	63	41
Eastern Asia excluding China	110	110	110
Southern Asia	590	420	280
Southern Asia excluding India	640	490	370
South-Eastern Asia	380	230	160
Western Asia	140	98	70
Oceania	290	260	230
Caucasus and Central Asia	70	69	54
Developed regions	26	17	17
Least developed countries	900	750	590

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	1990	*2009*
World	59	68
Developing regions	55	65
Northern Africa	45	81
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	46
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	70	88
Caribbean[a]	67	69
Latin America[a]	70	90
Eastern Asia	94	99

	1990	2009
Eastern Asia excluding China	97	99
Southern Asia	32	50
Southern Asia excluding India	27	42
South-Eastern Asia	49	72
Western Asia	62	78
Oceania	54	56
Caucasus and Central Asia	93	97
Developed regions	99	99

[a] Includes only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2008
World	55.4	61.5	62.9
Developing regions	52.3	59.6	61.3
Northern Africa	44.0	58.8	60.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.4	20.1	21.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.0	71.2	72.9
Caribbean	53.7	59.9	61.8
Latin America	62.7	72.1	73.8
Eastern Asia	77.7	85.7	84.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	73.9	76.6	76.2
Southern Asia	39.9	46.7	53.9
Southern Asia excluding India	30.2	46.2	48.0
South-Eastern Asia	47.9	57.0	62.3
Western Asia	44.4	50.6	55.2
Oceania	29.4	32.2	36.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	54.3	59.7	55.6
Developed regions	68.8	71.1	72.2
Least developed countries	17.7	28.1	31.4
Landlocked developing countries	24.5	30.7	33.7
Small island developing States	49.7	53.9	55.4

[a] Among women aged 15-49 who are married or in a union.

Indicator 5.4
Adolescent birth rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2008*
World	59.8	51.5	50.5
Developing regions	64.8	56.0	54.4
Northern Africa	43.0	33.3	29.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	124.1	122.9	122.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.1	87.6	80.7
Caribbean	80.9	77.1	68.5
Latin America	91.9	88.4	81.6
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	3.1	2.5
Southern Asia	89.3	59.4	52.6
Southern Asia excluding India	121.0	77.4	69.0
South-Eastern Asia	53.5	40.3	44.1
Western Asia	63.8	52.7	52.3
Oceania	82.8	63.3	61.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.7	28.2	29.3
Developed regions	33.9	25.5	24.0
Least developed countries	133.4	121.2	121.9
Landlocked developing countries	105.8	106.6	107.1
Small island developing States	77.1	71.7	63.9

[a] Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.

Indicator 5.5
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2009*
World	64	81
Developing regions	64	81
Northern Africa	51	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	78
Latin America and the Caribbean	78	95
Caribbean	89	93
Latin America	77	95
Eastern Asia	70	91
Southern Asia	51	70
Southern Asia excluding India	22	58
South-Eastern Asia	72	92

	1990	2009
Western Asia	62	84
Oceania	77	79
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	96

[a] Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel at least once.

(b) At least four visits[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2009
World	35	51
Developing regions	35	51
Northern Africa	20	57
Sub-Saharan Africa	44	43
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	84
Caribbean	59	72
Latin America	70	85
Southern Asia	23	44
Southern Asia excluding India	10	26
South-Eastern Asia	46	69
Western Asia	32	54

[a] Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from any provider (skilled or unskilled) at least four times.

Indicator 5.6

Unmet need for family planning[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2008
World	13.8	11.5	11.1
Developing regions	14.3	11.7	11.3
Northern Africa	19.4	11.2	9.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.2	24.1	24.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	10.3	9.9
Caribbean	19.5	20.4	20.2
Latin America	15.6	9.7	9.3
Eastern Asia	3.3	2.4	2.3
Southern Asia	20.3	17.2	14.7
Southern Asia excluding India	23.6	23.3	20.6
South-Eastern Asia	15.5	10.9	10.9
Western Asia	15.7	13.7	12.3

	1990	*2000*	*2008*
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.4	12.4	12.5
Least developed countries	25.4	23.9	24.0
Landlocked developing countries	24.3	24.1	23.8

[a] Among women, married or in a union, of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years).

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

(a) HIV incidence rates[a]

	1990	*2009*
World	0.08	0.06
Developing regions	0.09	0.08
Northern Africa	0.01	0.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.57	0.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04	0.04
Caribbean	0.09	0.08
Latin America	0.04	0.03
Eastern Asia	0.01	0.01
Southern Asia	0.04	0.02
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.04	0.04
Western Asia	<0.01	<0.01
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.01	0.03
Developed regions	0.05	0.03

[a] "HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people 15-49 years is now available for all regions and 60 countries. Therefore, HIV incidence rate data are presented here together with HIV prevalence data among population aged 15-49 years.

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years

(Percentage)

	1990		*2001*		*2009*	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
World	0.3	44	0.8	51	0.8	52
Developing regions	0.3	49	0.9	53	0.9	54
Northern Africa	<0.1	29	<0.1	30	0.1	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	56	5.5	59	4.7	60
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	28	0.5	35	0.5	37
Caribbean	0.6	48	1.1	54	1	53

	1990		2001		2009	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Latin America	0.3	25	0.4	32	0.4	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	25	<0.1	28	0.1	29
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	29	<0.1	30	<0.1	31
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.3	37
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	27	0.1	30	0.1	30
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.2	16	0.4	34	0.4	34
Western Asia	<0.1	30	<0.1	30	<0.1	30
Oceania	<0.1	54	0.4	57	0.8	57
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	32	<0.1	37	0.1	37
Developed regions	0.2	18	0.3	31	0.4	35
Least developed countries	1.4	55	2.2	58	2	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	57	3.9	58	3	58
Small island developing States	0.4	48	0.8	52	0.8	51

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	34	27	48
Caribbean	3	37	2	56
Southern Asia	1	22	2	38
Oceania	3	34	4	48

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the last 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the last 12 months.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
World[c]	91	21	—	—
Developing regions[c]	82	20	—	—
Northern Africa	2	7	1	18
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	26	28	33
Caribbean	5	43	2	37
Southern Asia	5	17	2	36
Southern Asia excluding India	4	10	—	—
South-Eastern Asia	6	24	—	—
Caucasus and Central Asia	8	20	—	—

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

[c] Excludes China.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Number of countries with data	*School attendance ratio*
Developing regions	44	0.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	0.92
Caribbean	2	0.82
Southern Asia	2	0.73

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose biological parents have died, to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs[a,b]

(Percentage)

	2004	2006	2008	2009
World[b]	6	15	28	36
Developing regions	6	16	29	37
Northern Africa	10	21	29	25
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	14	28	37
Latin America and the Caribbean	34	41	48	50
Caribbean	5	14	30	38
Latin America	39	44	49	51
Eastern Asia	6	16	19	23
Eastern Asia excluding China	<1	<1	<1	<1
Southern Asia	2	7	18	24
Southern Asia excluding India	1	2	4	6
South-Eastern Asia and Oceania	12	24	39	46
Western Asia	44	38	52	57
Caucasus and Central Asia	2	12	22	26
Least developed countries	4	14	30	39
Landlocked developing countries	5	17	35	47
Small island developing States	5	15	31	40

[a] Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 counts of less than 350.
[b] Includes only low- and middle-income economies as defined by the World Bank.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6

Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

(a) Incidence[a]

World	69
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	248
Latin America and the Caribbean	7
Caribbean	14

Latin America	6
Eastern Asia	0
Eastern Asia excluding China	15
Southern Asia	20
Southern Asia excluding India	12
South-Eastern Asia	32
Western Asia	20
Oceania	225
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	173
Landlocked developing countries	148
Small island developing States	98

[a] Number of new cases per 1,000 population, 2009, in malaria-endemic countries.

(b) Deaths[a]

	All ages	*Children under 5*
World	24	182
Northern Africa	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	96	519
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	3
Caribbean	4	11
Latin America	<0.5	1
Eastern Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	0	0
Southern Asia	2	8
Southern Asia excluding India	1	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	18
Western Asia	6	15
Oceania	55	163
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Least developed countries	70	384
Landlocked developing countries	67	351
Small island developing States	30	146

[a] Number of deaths per 100,000 population, 2009, in malaria-endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2008-2010

(a) Total

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (24 countries)	31[a]

[a] Data for a subset of 24 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with trend data showed that the use of insecticide-treated bednets among children increased from 2 per cent in 2000 to 31 per cent in 2010. Calculation includes data available as at 31 April 2011.

(b) By sex

(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*
Sub-Saharan Africa (21 countries)	27	27

(c) By residence

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (23 countries)	28	33

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs, 2008-2010

(a) Total

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries)	36

(b) By residence

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Southern Asia (3 countries)	41	36

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)[a]

	1990	2000	2009
World	128 (114:144)	136 (129:144)	137 (131:145)
Developing regions	155 (135:174)	163 (153:172)	164 (155:173)
Northern Africa	58 (47:69)	48 (43:52)	42 (39:46)
Sub-Saharan Africa	176 (159:194)	316 (300:333)	345 (326:363)
Latin America and the Caribbean	88 (73:103)	61 (56:66)	44 (41:48)
Caribbean	95 (67:122)	91 (78:104)	* 79 (67:90)
Latin America	87 (71:103)	59 (54:64)	42 (39:45)
Eastern Asia	136 (105:167)	109 (90:128)	100 (88:112)
Southern Asia	172 (117:227)	172 (148:197)	173 (149:196)
South-Eastern Asia	238 (191:284)	226 (205:247)	217 (197:237)
Western Asia	59 (48:70)	49 (44:54)	33 (30:36)
Oceania	202 (131:273)	194 (161:226)	190 (162:219)
Caucasus and Central Asia	116 (92:141)	135 (123:146)	134 (123:146)
Developed regions	39 (33:46)	36 (33:39)	27 (25:29)
Least developed countries	212 (183:240)	272 (258:287)	275 (261:289)
Landlocked developing countries	167 (148:187)	270 (254:287)	270 (253:287)
Small island developing States	108 (86:129)	104 (94:114)	104 (95:113)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)[a]

	1990	2000	2009
World	253 (200:318)	231 (194:275)	201 (169:239)
Developing regions	310 (233:387)	280 (229:331)	241 (198:284)
Northern Africa	98 (56:139)	65 (40:89)	54 (34:74)
Sub-Saharan Africa	287 (231:344)	456 (377:534)	479 (397:560)
Latin America and the Caribbean	148 (99:198)	90 (67:114)	58 (43:72)
Caribbean	176 (90:263)	139 (81:198)	111 (61:162)
Latin America	146 (93:199)	86 (62:111)	54 (38:69)
Eastern Asia	284 (122:446)	218 (101:334)	141 (63:220)
Southern Asia	359 (167:551)	294 (177:410)	267 (154:380)
South-Eastern Asia	524 (369:679)	465 (349:580)	344 (259:429)
Western Asia	94 (57:131)	74 (50:98)	51 (35:67)

	1990		2000		2009	
Oceania	416	(163:669)	250	(103:396)	258	(107:408)
Caucasus and Central Asia	224	(139:308)	207	(144:269)	208	(147:269)
Developed regions	66	(42:89)	49	(33:64)	34	(23:45)
Least developed countries	397	(291:502)	460	(378:543)	431	(358:503)
Landlocked developing countries	252	(202:302)	372	(300:445)	385	(305:464)
Small island developing States	202	(131:272)	152	(107:198)	146	(104:187)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

(c) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)[a]

	1990		2000		2009	
World	30	(25:36)	26	(24:29)	20	(17:22)
Developing regions	37	(30:44)	32	(29:35)	23	(21:26)
Northern Africa	6.6	(3.3:9.9)	3	(2.1:4)	2.4	(1.7:3.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	(27:38)	54	(50:59)	53	(48:58)
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	(8.8:17)	6	(5.3:6.8)	3.3	(2.7:4)
Caribbean	21	(12:29)	15	(11:19)	11	(7.3:14)
Latin America	12	(7.9:16)	5.3	(4.6:6.1)	2.8	(2.1:3.4)
Eastern Asia	37	(26:48)	28	(21:34)	12	(7.2:16)
Southern Asia	47	(28:66)	33	(25:41)	26	(18:34)
South-Eastern Asia	52	(39:66)	51	(45:58)	31	(25:37)
Western Asia	8.2	(4.8:12)	6.2	(4.6:7.7)	4.7	(3.6:5.8)
Oceania	53	(28:77)	17	(7.8:25)	20	(10:29)
Caucasus and Central Asia	23	(16:30)	22	(20:23)	20	(17:23)
Developed regions	7.5	(4.7:10)	4.8	(4.5:5.1)	3.7	(2.8:4.6)
Least developed countries	49	(40:59)	57	(52:62)	48	(44:53)
Landlocked developing countries	25	(21:30)	41	(37:46)	42	(37:47)
Small island developing States	24	(17:31)	15	(12:18)	13	(10:16)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)[a]

	1990		2000		2009	
World	55	(49:62)	45	(43:48)	62	(59:65)
Developing regions	55	(49:63)	43	(41:46)	61	(58:64)
Northern Africa	63	(53:78)	90	(82:98)	89	(82:98)
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	(41:50)	38	(36:40)	48	(46:51)
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	(45:64)	69	(64:75)	73	(68:79)
Caribbean	11	(8.8:16)	51	(45:60)	17	(15:20)
Latin America	56	(47:69)	72	(66:78)	81	(75:88)
Eastern Asia	27	(22:35)	35	(30:43)	76	(68:87)
Southern Asia	85	(65:130)	50	(44:58)	64	(56:74)
South-Eastern Asia	50	(42:62)	34	(31:38)	63	(57:69)
Western Asia	70	(59:87)	64	(58:70)	68	(62:75)
Oceania	31	(23:48)	76	(65:91)	74	(64:87)
Caucasus and Central Asia	42	(34:53)	68	(63:75)	65	(59:71)
Developed regions	58	(50:70)	81	(74:89)	84	(78:92)
Least developed countries	32	(28:37)	35	(33:37)	48	(46:51)
Landlocked developing countries	54	(49:61)	47	(44:50)	49	(46:52)
Small island developing States	22	(19:28)	58	(53:65)	45	(42:50)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in brackets.

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	2000	2008
World	69	86
Developing regions	69	87
Northern Africa	88	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	71	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	77
Caribbean	72	76
Latin America	77	77
Eastern Asia	92	94
South Asia	42	88
South-Eastern Asia	86	89

	2000	*2008*
Western Asia	77	84
Oceania	76	70
Caucasus and Central Asia	79	74
Developed regions	66	59
Least developed countries	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	75	81
Small island developing States	73	75

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1
Proportion of land area covered by forest
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Indicator 7.2
Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]
(millions of tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*
World	21 839	23 839	27 895	30 121
Developing regions	6 760	9 925	13 533	15 955
Northern Africa	232	333	400	453
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	554	648	688

	1990	2000	2005	2007
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 019	1 334	1 464	1 652
Caribbean	84	99	105	136
Latin America	934	1 235	1 359	1 516
Eastern Asia	2 988	3 964	6 388	7 670
Eastern Asia excluding China	527	559	598	638
Southern Asia	1 009	1 675	2 061	2 509
Southern Asia excluding India	319	489	650	766
South-Eastern Asia	426	785	1 055	1 173
Western Asia	617	943	1 126	1 325
Oceania	6	7	11	9
Caucasus and Central Asia	485[b]	329	380	477
Developed regions	14 953	13 696	14 100	13 907
Least developed countries	74	110	164	191
Landlocked developing countries	50	399	451	557
Small island developing States	139	158	172	183
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	14 968	14 430	14 902	14 652

(b) Per capita

(Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2008
World	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.4
Developing regions	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.9
Northern Africa	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9
Caribbean	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.6
Latin America	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.9	4.6	5.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.8
Southern Asia	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5
Southern Asia excluding India	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0
Western Asia	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.6
Oceania	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.1[b]	4.6	5.1	6.3
Developed regions	12.3	11.4	11.5	11.2
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Small island developing States	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	12.7	11.7	11.8	11.5

(c) Per $1 GDP (PPP)

(kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2008
World	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.46
Developing regions	0.64	0.59	0.61	0.58
Northern Africa	0.43	0.50	0.49	0.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.53	0.48	0.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
Caribbean	0.60	0.58	0.53	0.62
Latin America	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28
Eastern Asia	1.46	0.87	0.94	0.83
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.44	0.44	0.38	0.36
Southern Asia	0.59	0.61	0.54	0.54
Southern Asia excluding India	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.52
South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.47	0.49	0.46
Western Asia	0.52	0.59	0.57	0.57
Oceania	0.29	0.25	0.38	0.20
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.31[b]	1.80	1.30	1.22
Developed regions	0.59	0.45	0.41	0.38
Least developed countries	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.93	0.73	0.71
Small island developing States	0.59	0.41	0.37	0.32
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.39

[a] Total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels. Includes CO_2 emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] 1992 data.

[c] Includes all annex I countries that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

[e] Excludes emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1990[a]	2000	2009
Developing regions	236 892	207 991	41 983
Northern Africa	6 203	8 129	1 307
Sub-Saharan Africa	23 449	9 574	1 787
Latin America and the Caribbean	76 048	31 104	5 359
Caribbean	2 177	1 669	159

	1990[a]	2000	2009
Latin America	73 871	29 435	5 200
Eastern Asia	103 217	105 762	24 734
Eastern Asia excluding China	12 904	14 885	4 363
Southern Asia	3 338	28 161	1 904
Southern Asia excluding India	3 338	9 466	927
South-Eastern Asia	21 108	16 831	2 940
Western Asia	3 481	8 299	3 939
Oceania	47	129	13
Caucasus and Central Asia	2 738	928	188
Developed regions	828 590	25 364	2 007
Least developed countries	1 457	4 791	1 055
Landlocked developing countries	3 354	2 395	484
Small island developing States	7 162	2 147	434

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E, whose years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2008
Underexploited	9.0	4.1	2.7
Moderately exploited	22.3	21.3	11.8
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	52.7
Overexploited	8.5	17.7	28.4
Depleted	7.4	8.6	3.3
Recovering	2.7	1.1	1.0

Indicator 7.5

Proportion of total water resources used,[a] around 2005

(Percentage)

Developing regions	9.6
Northern Africa	91.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Eastern Asia	15.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.9
Southern Asia	19.7
Southern Asia excluding India	19.7
South-Eastern Asia	57.8

Western Asia	53.4
Oceania	7.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	165.5
Developed regions	0.04
Least developed countries	56.0
Landlocked developing countries	10.1
Small island developing States	4.5

[a] Surface water and groundwater withdrawal as percentage of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a,b]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World[c]	8.1	10.6	12.0
Developing regions	7.9	10.6	12.2
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.0	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.7	19.3
Caribbean	3.3	3.8	4.6
Latin America	9.3	15.1	19.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.3	15.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.4	11.6
Southern Asia	5.0	5.6	5.9
Southern Asia excluding India	5.4	6.2	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.6	7.1	7.8
Western Asia	3.5	14.2	14.3
Oceania	0.5	1.1	3.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.3	10.4	11.6
Least developed countries	8.9	9.5	9.8

	1990	2000	2010
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	1.5	2.7	4.2

[a] Ratio of protected area (terrestrial and marine combined) to total territorial area. Differences between these figures and those set out in the statistical annex to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* (see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg) are due to the availability of new data and to revised methodologies.
[b] Protected areas with an unknown year of establishment are included in all years.
[c] Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of aggregates for developed regions and developing regions.

(b) Terrestrial[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	8.8	11.3	12.7
Developing regions	8.8	11.7	13.3
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.1	11.3	11.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	15.3	20.3
Caribbean	9.2	9.9	11.2
Latin America	9.7	15.4	20.4
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	15.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.1	12.2
Southern Asia	5.3	5.9	6.2
Southern Asia excluding India	5.8	6.7	7.3
South-Eastern Asia	8.7	13.1	13.8
Western Asia	3.8	15.3	15.4
Oceania	2.0	3.0	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.7	10.7	11.6
Least developed countries	9.4	10.0	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	4.0	6.3	7.6

[a] Ratio of terrestrial protected area to total surface area. Differences between these figures and those set out in the statistical annex to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* (see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg) are due to the availability of new data and to revised methodologies.
[b] Protected areas with an unknown year of establishment are included in all years.
[c] Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of aggregates for the developed regions and developing regions.

(c) Marine[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	3.1	5.2	7.2
Developing regions	1.0	2.9	4.0
Northern Africa	3.1	3.6	4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	3.1	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	8.9	10.8
Caribbean	1.1	1.5	2.2
Latin America	3.3	11.8	14.3
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.3
Southern Asia	0.9	1.1	1.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	0.6	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	1.3	2.1
Western Asia	0.7	2.0	2.2
Oceania	0.2	0.6	2.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.4	0.4
Developed regions	5.9	8.5	11.5
Least developed countries	0.9	1.9	3.4
Landlocked developing countries[d]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.2	2.8

[a] Ratio of marine protected area to total territorial waters. Differences between these figures and those set out in the statistical annex to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* (see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg) are due to the availability of new data and to revised methodologies.

[b] Protected areas with an unknown year of establishment are included in all years.

[c] Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of aggregates for the developed regions and developing regions.

[d] Excludes territorial water claims within inland seas made by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1986	1990	2000	2008
World	85.3	85.0	84.3	83.7
Developing regions	84.9	84.7	84.0	83.4
Northern Africa	94.3	94.1	93.9	93.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	87.6	87.3	87.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.1	83.8	83.1	82.6
Eastern Asia	89.9	89.7	89.0	88.4
Southern Asia	84.9	84.8	84.4	84.1

	1996	1990	2000	2008
South-Eastern Asia	87.9	87.6	86.6	86.0
Western Asia	93.5	93.3	92.7	92.2
Oceania	91.2	91.0	90.4	90.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	95.7	95.5	94.9	94.4
Developed regions	90.9	90.6	90.1	89.6

[a] Red List Index (RLI) of species survival for vertebrate biodiversity (mammals, birds and amphibians). RLI is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as of "least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having become extinct).

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	77	95	64	87	96	78
Developing regions	72	93	60	84	94	76
Northern Africa	86	94	78	92	95	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	83	36	60	83	47
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	95	63	93	97	80
Eastern Asia	69	97	56	89	98	82
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	93	98	100	91
Southern Asia	75	91	69	87	95	83
Southern Asia excluding India	82	95	77	85	93	80
South-Eastern Asia	72	92	63	86	92	81
Western Asia	85	96	70	90	96	78
Oceania	51	92	38	50	92	37
Caucasus and Central Asia	88	96	80	88	97	80
Developed regions	98	100	96	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
(Percentage)

	1990			2008		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	54	77	36	61	76	45
Developing regions	42	65	29	53	68	40
Northern Africa	72	91	55	89	94	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	43	21	31	44	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	81	39	80	86	55
Eastern Asia	43	53	39	56	61	53
Eastern Asia excluding China	100	100	100	97	99	92
Southern Asia	25	56	13	36	57	26
Southern Asia excluding India	42	74	30	50	65	42
South-Eastern Asia	46	69	36	69	79	60
Western Asia	79	96	53	85	94	67
Oceania	55	85	46	53	81	45
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	95	96	95
Developed regions	97	99	93	97	99	92

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
Developing regions	46.1	39.3	32.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31.0
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6
Oceania	24.1	24.1	24.1

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of pit latrines are considered improved sanitation. These new figures are not comparable with previously published estimates in which all households using pit latrines were considered slum households.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1
Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	*2002*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*[b]
All developing countries	52.8	58.6	104.8	104.2	122.0	119.8	128.7
Least developed countries	15.1	16.7	29.7	32.3	37.8	37.4	

[a] Includes non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.
[b] Preliminary data.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	*2002*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*[a]
All developing countries	0.32	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.32
Least developed countries	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	1999	*2001*	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*
Percentage	10.1	14.0	15.7	15.9	19.9	21.0
Billions of United States dollars	3.1	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	16.7

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Percentage	67.6	91.1	91.4	88.3	83.9	86.6	84.4
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	62.2	60.3	80.5	71.1

[a] Excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA whose tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 in 2008.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Percentage	10.3	8.1	7.0	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.6
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.1	15.0	16.6	18.9	22.6	25.0

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Percentage	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries[a]	53	63	76	82	82
of which, preferential[b]	16	14	17	16	16
Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	97
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	94	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	67
Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	69
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	79
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	97
Oceania	85	83	89	91	93
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	98
Least developed countries	68	75	83	89	89
of which, preferential[b]	29	42	28	27	29
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries[a]	54	65	76	78	78
of which, preferential[b]	19	16	20	19	19
Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	94
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	95
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	93
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	67
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	62
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	79
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	93
Oceania	82	79	87	89	92
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	90
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	80
of which, preferential[b]	35	35	49	52	53

[a] Includes least developed countries.

[b] The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured-nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
(a) Excluding arms				
Developing countries	10.5	9.2	8.8	7.8
Northern Africa	6.7	7.4	7.2	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	4.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.1	10.3	9.8	8.0
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.8	10.7
Southern Asia	5.4	5.4	4.5	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	11.4	10.2	9.2	9.0
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.5	8.8	8.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.8	3.9	3.4	4.1
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	1.2
(b) Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.5	5.2	5.1
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.3
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.7	5.8	5.8
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.8
South-Eastern Asia	9.2	8.4	6.0	5.6
Western Asia	9.2	8.2	4.6	4.5
Oceania	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.7
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
(c) Clothing				
Developing countries	11.4	10.8	8.3	8.1
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.1
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.6
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.6	10.5	9.4
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.3
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.8
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.4

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*[a]
Percentage	1.86	1.12	1.04	0.95	0.87	0.86	0.93
Billions of United States dollars	327	340	369	358	362	379	384

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	18.7	15.1
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	14.8	12.9
Total aid for trade	**38.5**	**29.0**	**30.7**	**27.7**	**34.4**	**28.9**

[a] Aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA, World.
[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	*2011*[b]
Reached completion point	1	32
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	4
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	4
Total eligible countries	**34**	**40**

[a] Includes only countries that are heavily indebted poor countries in 2011. Data for 2000 reflect status as of end of each year.
[b] As of March 2011.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	*2011*
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	90

[a] Expressed in end-2009 net present value terms; commitment status as of March 2011.

Indicator 8.12
Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2008*	*2009*
Developing regions	18.7	12.5	3.4	3.6
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	6.1	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.4	9.4	2.0	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	21.8	6.8	7.2
Caribbean	16.8	8.0	11.4	14.6
Latin America	20.7	22.2	6.7	7.1
Eastern Asia	10.5	5.1	0.6	0.6
Southern Asia	17.6	13.7	5.2	3.5
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.5	7.7	9.8
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	3.0	4.0
Western Asia	26.4	16.2	9.2	9.0
Oceania	14.0	5.9	2.8	1.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.62[b]	8.4	0.6	1.0
Least developed countries	16.8	11.4	2.9	5.6
Landlocked developing countries	14.4	8.6	1.3	1.9
Small island developing States	13.7	8.7	7.6	9.5

[a] Includes countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data, and for some years, might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.
[b] Data are for 1993.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13
Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14
Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
World	9.8	15.9	17.5
Developing regions	2.3	7.9	12.2
Northern Africa	2.8	7.1	11.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	14.7	18.2
Caribbean	7.0	11.2	10.7
Latin America	6.2	15.0	18.8
Eastern Asia	2.4	13.8	24.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	24.8	42.8	43.9
Southern Asia	0.7	3.2	4.3
Southern Asia excluding India	1.0	3.4	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	4.8	12.4
Western Asia	8.6	16.5	15.3
Oceania	3.3	5.2	5.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.9	8.8	12.5
Developed regions	37.0	49.2	41.5
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	2.8	3.9
Small island developing States	7.9	12.9	12.2

Indicator 8.15
Cellular subscribers per 100 population

	1995	*2000*	*2009*
World	1.6	12.1	68.4
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	58.2
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.7	79.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	37.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.3	89.4
Caribbean	1.2	7.4	54.2
Latin America	0.8	12.6	92.1
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	57.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	49.9	86.8
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	44.7
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	46.7

	1995	2000	2009
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.3	79.5
Western Asia	0.6	12.7	87.0
Oceania	0.2	2.4	25.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	74.9
Developed regions	6.4	39.8	114.3
Least developed countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	26.2
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	34.7
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	57.5

[a] 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 population

	1995	2000	2009
World	0.8	6.6	26.5
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	18.0
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	25.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	8.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	32.9
Caribbean	0.1	2.9	22.3
Latin America	0.1	4.0	33.7
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.8	31.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.7	57.9
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	5.6
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1[a]	0.3	6.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	15.2
Western Asia	0.1	3.2	27.0
Oceania	0.1	1.8	6.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	0.5	18.8
Developed regions	3.2	25.1	64.9
Least developed countries	<0.1[b]	0.1	2.7
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	7.1
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	22.3

[a] 1996 data.
[b] 1998 data.

Sources: United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2010 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data".

Commonwealth of Independent States comprises Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia.

Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except Commonwealth of Independent States countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. Developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.

11-43101 (E) 150811

Please recycle